

# The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

NUMBER 25

CHARLOTTE, May 31st.  
President C. C. Railway Co., Wilmington.  
DEAR SIR: I enclose an anonymous circular, headed caution, making an unprincipled attack on your Road and its friends. It is underdone in style and get up, in every particular. The address on the envelope is executed by a printing machine, so as to expose no familiar handwriting, and it bears no postoffice stamp to tell its vile origin; the postal stamp is simply blackened, showing complicity with some postoffice clerk. These circulars are more numerous here than the friends of the author.

The above, as will be seen, was received by Dr. Roberts, President of the C. C. Railway Company. This man H. G. Onderdonk is flooding the country with his libelous articles concerning this valuable railroad, and he has not the manliness to sign his name to them, since the Company has sued him for damages. Those who know him are not surprised at anything he does, because he is of the meanest type of mankind. He was one of the men who did everything possible to have the Road sold, in order that the bondholders could buy it, and now he is trying to blackmail the Company for selfish purposes. He swore that the old Company could not pay its interest, nor prevent the Road from being sold, and after it was sold, according to his own application, he stated in a circular to the Legislature that the Company could have paid its just debts and finished the Road. A man who will lie both ways is not to be believed on his oath—he cannot injure the Carolina Central Railway Company in North Carolina, and had just as well save the money that he is now spending for postage stamps and printing.—We know several persons who will pay his way to North Carolina if he will come down for his health. He would be arrested in twenty minutes after his arrival, for perjury.

Come down, old man, free transportation and free board is a very liberal offer.

## CITY ITEMS.

### 50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months. W. P. CANADAY.

### FLATTING WOOD.

I wish to hire a flat to bring wood from Town Creek to Wilmington.—Persons wishing to flat wood will please give me a call may 21st W. P. CANADAY.

We call attention to President Grant's Third Term letter in another column. Read it.

JUDGE MCKAY.—We were pleased this week too see on our streets His Honor Judge McKay of the Superior Court of this Judicial District. The Judge is looking remarkably healthy, and we fervently pray that he may never again, while he is Judge, "swap horses" and allow John Kerr to occupy his place on the bench in our courts.

R. C. MYERS, Esq.—We notice that by the resignation of L. E. Rice, Esq., a vacancy occurred on the Board of Aldermen of this city, and that the vacancy was filled by the election of R. C. Myers, Esq.

Everybody knows Neil and everybody loves him, too, and the Board of Aldermen and the citizens of Wilmington have much to congratulate themselves for in the selection of so able, competent and affable a gentleman as Mr. Myers.

BENJAMIN DUFFEE, Esq.—This gentleman, we are pleased to learn, has been promoted and transferred from the Third Auditor's office to the Secretary of the Treasury's office, and is now private Secretary for the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is well known in this community, where Mr. Duffee has many personal friends, that he is one of the best and fastest book-keepers known. We are glad to know of his promotion, because it is deserved; he is truly a gentleman of merit and industry. May he continue to prosper.

L. E. RICE, Esq.—Our readers will join with us in regrets that business has called from us Lawson E. Rice, Esq., who left us on Wednesday last, to go to the Island of Cuba for the purpose of erecting several large buildings which have been prepared by the Cape Fear Building Company of Abbeville, and which went out on the same vessel with Mr. Rice.

Mr. Rice, ever since his first coming among us to live has been one of our most valued citizens, foremost in all things appertaining to the welfare of the community, and one of the staunchest Republicans that the party could boast of. We learn that Mr. Rice will be absent several months, and we wish him bon voyage, a pleasant sojourn among the pugilistic Cubans, and a safe and speedy return.

## THE FEDERAL DEAD. DECORATION DAY. EVERYBODY HONORING THE OCCASION. LONGEST PROCESSION EVER SEEN IN WILMINGTON. PRAYER AND PRAISE.

### EX-SENATOR ABBOTT AS ORATOR.

"The battle's din has passed away,  
And smiling peace now holds her sway,  
While beneath the arch of God's blue dome,  
With chastened hearts and tears we come,  
To strew above each soldier's bed  
These tributes to THE NATION'S DEAD."

The thirtieth day of May has been set apart, not only by the Grand Army of the Republic, but by the universal voice of the people as Decoration Day. A day on which all can unite and pay tribute to the fallen brave who died that their country might live, by decorating their graves with the national emblems of wreaths and flowers. These brave men gave up everything they held dear on earth—home, friends, all—and went forth to fight the battles of their country. They died on the battle-field, they died in hospitals, they died in prison, that we and those who may come after us might live and enjoy the blessings of liberty and a free government. It seems proper that once a year the citizens of this great Republic should acknowledge the sacrifices these brave men made, by gathering around their graves in the cemeteries where their ashes repose, and deck them with the garlands and flowers of the pleasant spring time.

The 30th of May this year falling on Sunday, Monday the 31st was generally observed throughout the country as Memorial Day, and such was the case in Wilmington. The day was all that could have been desired, and about two o'clock crowds of persons began assembling near the City Hall. Promptly at three o'clock the procession, under the chief marshaling of Mr. James Heaton, with an efficient corps of assistants, organized the vast throng into the longest and most imposing procession that was ever seen on the streets of Wilmington. The line of march and the disposition of the material of the procession conformed strictly with the programme as laid down in the Post of last week. Among the most noticeable features of the procession was the remarkably fine display made by the three military companies, who with their national blue coats and caps, bright buttons and trimmings, white pants and well polished arms, infused a feeling of patriotic pride that gave great zest to participants and lookers on alike. We were also struck with the vast numbers of school children who were in the procession, under the special marshaling of Mr. Joseph C. Hill, the girls all carrying wreaths of evergreens and bouquets of flowers, the boys each bearing aloft on slender wands miniature Union flags.

To the mournful dirges of two bands of music the procession proceeded to the National Cemetery, where the order of exercises was taken up according to programme. After a solemn dirge, the Rev. D. J. Sanders advanced to the front of the rostrum and invoked the Almighty in a most solemn and impressive prayer.

REV. D. J. SANDERS' PRAYER.  
Almighty and everlasting God, Thou art the ever blessed and only Potentate; dwelling in light inaccessible, whom no man hath seen or can see. It is with profound reverence and deep humility that we approach Thy Throne of Grace. We thank Thee O God, that Thou hast enabled us, through Thy infinite Grace, to witness the return of this day; a day filled with so many sacred recollections and hallowed associations. We thank Thee for the lives of those Heroes whose remains rest here, and in all the other cities of the honored dead throughout our land. We thank Thee for the blessings of civil liberty which we enjoy as the result of their sacrifices, sufferings and death. As we assemble here to hear words spoken, and to drop floral offerings upon their graves, in memory of those who suffered and died for country and humanity, O do Thou let Thy benignant benediction rest upon us. May we ever watchfully guard and defend with strong arms and Thy favor, that which has been so dearly bought. Bless our entire country, control and harmonize the conflicting elements which make up its varied population, so that they may be united in heart, in purpose and in action, and thus secure the great end of civil government. In rich abundance let Thy blessing be upon Thy servant the President of these United States, and all others in authority over us. So fill them with the Holy Spirit that they may be constantly inclined to do Thy will. May all men, in every station, learn that it is righteousness which ex-

alters a nation, and that sin is a reproach to a people. We ask these things in the name of Jesus Christ our only Lord and Savior, to whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be power and glory and dominion forever, Amen.

The Orator of the Day, Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, delivered a very appropriate address, which will be found in another column.

After which an ORIGINAL POEM BY Mr. A. B. LIND, was read. We regret that we cannot give the text of his effusion, but we have not been furnished with a copy.

After the ceremonies at the rostrum, the usual homage was paid to the dead by firing salutes over their graves by the military companies, and the decoration of them with flowers, wreaths and evergreens.

We never saw a more beautiful sight than on beholding the grave of every soldier ornamented with American flags, which, with the profuse distribution of larger flags at the main entrance and the decoration of the trees along the main avenue; on the mound, the flag staff and the speakers stand, numbered nearly three thousand.

The Decoration Committee and the Committee of Arrangements deserve great credit for the perfectness with which their duties were performed, which tended so much to make this celebration the most complete that has ever been had in Wilmington.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—A pleasant prelude to the Memorial Ceremonies on Monday last was the presentation of a company flag by Col. F. W. Foster to the Summer Light Infantry company, Capt. Geo. L. Mabson commanding. The affair came off at two o'clock p. m., from the porch of the City Hall, and was witnessed by a large crowd of interested spectators.

COL. F. W. FOSTER'S REMARKS.  
Col. F. W. Foster said: Capt. Geo. L. Mabson, commanding the Summer Light Infantry.—It affords me great pleasure to present to your company, through you, this flag; it is an emblem of that bond of union that should characterize this great and glorious nation; under its protecting folds, should the emergency ever require it, may you and your company ever be found ready to defend any right that you may have as American citizens, and may those who may ever fight under it, show to the world that those who may declare war against it, have miscalculated its strength. The true authors of war are not those who declare it, but those who make it necessary. This day this flag has the strength of the entire nation to protect and defend it. Remember that they who are most obedient to the laws of their country are not only the best citizens, but the best examples to their fellows. Frown down dissensions and discords; act justly to all men, and emulate the acts of those who have ever been ready to sacrifice their lives in the defense of their country and in the cause of justice and right. A good citizen strives for the welfare of his entire country, and that welfare is dear to his heart. As citizen soldiers, you will do your duty to your country by protecting the bonds of union that cement it together—a consciousness of having done so will be your greatest reward.

CAPT. GEO. L. MABSON'S REPLY.  
Col. Foster: I am more than gratified to accept from you in behalf of the Summer Light Infantry this beautiful flag, as a token of your esteem and kindly feeling for us. I assure you that our aspirations and hopes centre in our proud right of being American citizens. We reverence this flag as the emblem of our country; we cling to it with tenacity as the guarantee of our liberties; we look upon it as a symbol of our nation's pride and honor; and while we march beneath it, its lustre shall never be dimmed by undue passion, nor will we allow one star to be stricken out by the hands of traitors. As in the past it was borne gloriously on many a battle field by colored American citizens, so it shall be our aim to emulate those brave men, and to preserve and hand down to posterity, memories of their courage and valor. Among whatever people this banner may be seen; on whatever land it may be planted, or over whatever ocean it may fly; on beholding it the true American will involuntarily exclaim: "Behold the flag of liberty!" and so long as this flag of liberty shall wave, we will keep step beneath its folds to the music of the Union; and should the long roll be sent to rally its defenders, may we be there with swords unsheathed and arms ready for its protection.

Immediately after the presentation the company with their new flag, took their position in the procession to the Union Cemetery.

We call attention to the change of schedule of the W. & W., and W. & C. A. Railroads.

## ADDRESS OF GENERAL JOSEPH C. ABBOTT AT THE NATIONAL CEMETERY, Wilmington, N. C., May 31st, 1875.

### OFFICERS, SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

To stand in the presence of the dead, to retrace the acts and to review the careers of the enshrined millions who have gone whither all are destined, to turn to them as to a shrine from which we may secure guidance to ourselves, to assort and classify their deeds, to analyze purposes, and to withhold respect that which has passed beyond the possibility of controversy or defence, is an instinct, belonging not to races but to humanity, and reflections which arise on such occasions are not otherwise than profitable. And when those who have preceded us have acted a special part, have assumed a distinct and specific character, and have elevated themselves above the ordinary range of human experience, we are bound to a superior deference to their memories, and to a more teachable temper over their dust.

Such is the occasion of this gathering. Ten years have passed since the last soldier fell on the battle-field. Each year has left its receding memories; each year the echoes of the cannonade, the rifle, the alarm drum-roll, and the trumpet blast, fall more faintly upon the ear. Each year the intense passions of those epic days recede, and while that vivid picture fades gradually from our memory, we are hurried forward in the tide of events, taking notice chiefly of what is present, and forgetting gradually what is past. But on this sacred anniversary it is proper that we ignore in some measure the events subsequent to the war, that we transport ourselves back to the occasions on which these soldiers fell, and with refreshed memories live over again those times, and stand to them again face to face in imagination as we did once in fact and in body. Honestly we must come into the presence of these sleeping comrades, in the full recognition of the cause for which they fell, and if necessary in fearless vindication of the principles involved.

In honoring this day these fallen comrades our action is not personal, for few of us recognize here our personal friends, and of many, not even the names are known. But some mother bowed down with sorrow for a son who sleeps in some unknown grave, some wife or sister in the distant valleys of New England, or on the broad plains of the West, some aged father who yet recalls the buoyant step which bore his son from his door never to return, will know of these memorial ceremonies, and the sorrowing spirit will be soothed by the knowledge that their graves are not unhonored.

"Such honors flow to her hero dead,  
And peaceful sleep the mighty Hero's shade."  
Kings, as has been said, these ceremonies are not merely personal, they assume a broader significance. In honoring these graves we offer to-day an oblation upon the altar of patriotism, an offering to that virtue which in all time has furnished the inspiration for the sublimest deeds. In our acts this day we honor alike those brave men who first achieved our national independence, those wise men who laid the foundation of the Republic in which they planted the seeds of liberty, and of those who have since maintained and protected the government thus planted. Within this sacred enclosure, beneath this flag towards whose starry folds the great heart of the nation beats lovingly, we renew and refresh the impulses which have hitherto preserved to us a government at the same time equitable and invincible. It is towards reflections like these that our minds should be drawn on these solemn anniversaries.

At the hazard of transcending the limits of these solemnities, it will be my purpose to give utterance to opinions too infrequently uttered in these later days in this portion of our country, but which I hope will not by reasonable minds be considered beyond the latitude of the occasion.  
It is not to be denied that there has latterly grown up a disposition to put out of sight the causes which produced the late war, and the issues which were involved in it; to obliterate the distinction between the two classes of belligerents; to admit each to the same level of public approbation; and to reduce the war to the character of a gigantic tournament which had at the bottom no graver causes than the tilts of the

old feudal lords. In the desire to produce more fraternal relations between the two opposing classes in the late struggle there has been a tendency to overlook the gravity of the controversy which produced the war, and the difference between those who defended their government, and those who were attempting to rupture it. Many of these utterances it is true are insincere, and for questionable purposes, hypocritical, and rarely the result of honest and philosophical reasoning, but their effect is to denude patriotism of its inherent qualities, and to detract from the self-respect of every man who bore the flag of his country. For the struggle was between legitimate authority, which is established law, and open resistance by arms against it; and if there be equal virtue in resisting the law as in defending it, then patriotism is no longer a virtue and treason no longer a crime. If our national institutions were the depository of principles, sacred on account of their character, and in consequence of their fundamental and binding nature, so that they had acquired the character of legal authority, they ought not to be resisted except by legal means and within conditions prescribed in their establishment. And whoever, as was the case in the late rebellion, by illegal means attempts to resist and overturn this established authority, becomes at once a revolutionist and incurs liability for all its penalties and risks. What we need therefore at the present time is purification of our national atmosphere in this respect. It must be understood that if there are evils to be corrected, or grievances to be abrogated, or even oppressions to be resisted, it must be done within the supreme law of the nation, and not by armed violence. And it must be understood that whoever resorts to armed resistance to national authority must submit to the contingencies which such an act entails. Respect for and submission to established authority is the foundation stone of American patriotism. It is our great bulwark of safety in a popular government like ours, for when the door is once opened to an organized infraction of the laws the hideous visage of anarchy appears. The fascinations of a great and illustrious royal line, as the central attraction to the affections of the people, do not pertain to a Republic, but we have that loftier and nobler object of devotion—that embodiment of equity—that great bargain of the people called the Constitution, to which our fathers gave their assent, and which now stretches over us its protecting scroll.

And we have a country sufficiently great in the qualities which constitute a civilized nation to gratify our national pride. In arms, in the arts of peace, in science and in letters we look back upon a career such as has characterized the history of few nations. Rarely upon the whole face of the earth, in any period, has a career of a century of nationality been embellished with so much of real national greatness as belongs to this nation which now sways undisputed the destinies of North America. This colossal power which has declared in its fundamental law an absolute equality of rights to every person within it, which has announced also in its fundamental law that it will protect the rights of every citizen wherever found, covering with its beneficent authority this magnificent domain between two oceans, is ONE nation, and to each one of us it is OUR nation. And it is ours not in part but in whole. From these mantling skies and flowery slopes of this balmy South, from New England looking out from her rocky throne by the tempestuous sea, from the rising empires of the West and the Pacific, every person however humble can look upon the folds that now wave above us and say, "That is the emblem of my country."

These observations, made not thoughtlessly nor in the heat of unconsidered speech, but in set phrase of deliberate purpose, ought perhaps, in order that their temper may not be misapprehended, to be somewhat supplemented. Permit me, therefore, to add a few words as to the necessary attitude of the Union soldier. While entertaining the opinions expressed above, as to the justice of the cause of the nation, it is not our part to perpetuate enmities. With the national government the hour of triumph was the hour of magnanimity, and now after this lapse of time, while we should not forget our self-respect as soldiers, by yielding in any measure the equities claimed for the Confederate cause, or by giving countenance to the dangerous fallacies upon which it was based, we may yet so far as the future is concerned agree that the past shall be forgotten, and that we are all again equally citizens, and heirs to a common heritage. It is to be admitted after all that the destinies of our country are largely in the hands of those who bore arms in either army, these hundreds of thousands who having

tasted the red flame of battle are now scattered over all parts of the country, engaged in the avocations of peace. A true soldier on either side ought to be a better citizen than if he had not been a soldier, since it is a period of discipline which develops the higher qualities of men. And at least, the million who have laid down their arms, who were real soldiers, I mean those who bore the duty of camp, who participated in the great campaigns and who led the charge, those who were the grey as well as those who wore the blue, are agreed on the one question that our internal disputes hereafter ought to be settled by peaceful means and within the limits of established law. They want no more war, but as was said lately by one of the most gallant of the officers of the Confederacy, the prejudices of both armies are strongly in favor of peace.

It is idle to expect that the thirty millions of people in the States which in the late struggle stood by their country with such marvellous unanimity, pouring out of their treasures and their men, increasing in their determination each hour until the end, will abandon their opinions. The national judgment is made up and rendered, and is irreversible. But neither is there a necessity nor a disposition among right thinking men to drag the eight millions who resisted the government constantly to the confessional, nor to expect that the education of a generation, and the fiery passions aroused by the war, are to be suddenly obliterated. But the two elements can be honest with each other, each contending within the law for such opinions as they honestly entertain, each conceding to the other the right of free thinking and free controversy and liberty; setting up no where any tyranny against free thinking, and all agreeing that hereafter love for their country shall rise above all controversy, that never again shall a blow be struck at the heart of our common mother, and that all shall bow in devotion before the supremacy of our common nationality.

If these reflections be just it is our duty to-day, while we adorn these mounds with flowers, to put forth also all the great apothegms of patriotism. Among these there is an old saying that it is sweet to die for one's country. What is our country? Not a single commonwealth, not a geographical section, but the whole nation. It is not to be expected that this vast population originated from various nationalities and races, and subjected to the modifying effects of different climates, will ever be reduced, like the Chinese, to a dead level of uniformity, either in their habits of life or in their opinions. Nor is it to be supposed or desired that the pride of geographical locality, or of political divisions from States down to the smallest municipality, will subside. But our superior devotion must be to that nation of which these divisions are parts, and which it covers with supreme authority. Else, these ceremonies to-day were idle and meaningless. Else, this spot adorned and tenderly guarded by the Republic had no existence. Else, there had been neither army nor battle nor burial. Let, then, every palm dropped to-day carry with it charity for the past, a prayer for the perpetuation of the liberties of our people, and a determination to vindicate in all time our whole country.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.  
All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during its voyage, are required to come to the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they came. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.  
Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c. and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.  
All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.  
Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1875.  
June 4-12.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. Address, J. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 124 Broadway, N. Y. June 4-12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EXCURSION SEASON. FOR 1875. COMMENCING JUNE 1st, 1875.

A FULL LINE OF ROUND TRIP TICKETS to all Summer Resorts of interest or importance in

Upper South Carolina,  
Western North Carolina,  
Middle and Western Virginia,

Northern and Eastern States,  
Will be on sale at

UNION DEPOT TICKET OFFICE.  
Price Lists, Time Cards and all needful information furnished on application to the undersigned.

A. POPE,  
June 4-2w Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
Wilmington, N. C., May 28, 1875.

## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 1st, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

## MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sunday excepted, at 7:35 A. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 11:50 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 1:50 P. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at 3:50 P. M.  
Leave Weldon daily at 8:50 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11:35 A. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 1:37 P. M.  
Arrive at Union Depot at 6:05 P. M.

## EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at 5:40 P. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 11:40 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 2:50 A. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at 6:00 A. M.  
Leave Weldon daily at 7:00 P. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 9:50 P. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 12:50 P. M.  
Arrive at Union Depot at 6:30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5:00 A. M. and arrive at 1:40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,  
Sept. 1-1t General Sup't.

## GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1875.

## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Tuesday, June 1st, the following schedule will be run on this road:

## NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington.....6:25 P. M.  
Leave Florence.....12:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Columbia.....4:15 A. M.  
Arrive at Augusta.....8:45 A. M.  
Leave Augusta.....4:15 P. M.  
Leave Columbia.....8:50 P. M.  
Leave Florence.....1:10 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington.....7:10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train leaving Wilmington at 6:25.

Through Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington.....1:55 P. M.  
Arrive at Florence.....2:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Columbia.....10:00 A. M.  
Leave Columbia.....5:30 P. M.  
Leave Florence.....12:40 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington.....3:00 P. M.

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Local Freight Trains leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) at 1:30 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington 8:00 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,  
Nov 24-1t Gen. Superintendent.

## ROOMS REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N. C.  
Wilmington, N. C. May 27, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican Executive County Committee will meet at the Court House in Wilmington, at 12 o'clock M., Saturday June 5th 1875.

Every member is expected to be present, as business of importance will come before the Committee.

Chairman JAMES WILSON,  
JAMES HEATON, Secretary.

may 28-2t



J. J. CASSIDY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

## The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. \* \* \* No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body. \* \* \*

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

## THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN AND THE NEW BERNES TIMES.

In the New Bernes Times of last Saturday we find a Protest entered against the Washington Republican, which we think deserves some notice from the Post.

The Post has never called in question the authenticity of the Charlotte Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775, and has never objected to the centennial anniversary of that day being duly and properly celebrated. On the contrary, we have ever felt great pride at the event, showing as it does that before the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and more than a year before that other and grander Declaration was made by the Provincial Congress at Philadelphia on the 4th day of July 1776, the fires of patriotism and hatred of tyranny burned fiercely and brightly in the breasts of North Carolinians. It would have been one of the happiest days that North Carolina has seen for many years, the celebration of the centennial of our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, if that celebration had been under the management of men who could have, for the occasion, laid aside everything in the way of party feeling and jealousies, and have risen to a dignity equal to the occasion. It was indeed an opportunity that a true patriot and lover of his country would not have lost, to have shown to the world that although the State had been rent and almost ruined by the results of a long and bloody war; that although a new element had been introduced into our political economy that had agitated both political parties to a greater extent than they had ever before been agitated; that although political differences had led to sharp and acrimonious discussions; yet were these things all to be forgotten and laid aside, and every true lover of the old State called upon and expected to participate in the centennial celebration.

But unfortunately for North Carolina, this celebration was not in the hands of such men. They could not lay aside their party jealousies and spite, and they could not rise to a dignity equal to the occasion. The management of the affair was entrusted to men celebrated for nothing good or generous; notorious for much that is mean, unkind and unpatriotic. Under such circumstances what else was to have been expected than just what happened?

As to the protest of the Times against the Republican for characterizing the Mecklenburg celebration as a "rebel fraud," we have nothing to do—it is merely a matter of opinion with those who have investigated the matter as to the genuineness or fraudulency of the Declaration, and while we are of those who believe in the former, there are many who have examined into the history of it, (and have done it impartially, too,) who entertain different views. Be that as it may, the Republican is fully able to weather the ill effects of the protest of the Times, and we shall continue to look for it every day, and hail it as one of our most valued friends, our "more or less baptized by fire" friend from New Bernes to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Times says "Gen. Hill represents no one but himself," and in that assertion our friend is mistaken. Gen. Hill is a representative man—he is the type of a class of men not only in North Carolina but throughout the South, who are "sore headed, unrepentant and un-reconstructed rebels," men who are striving at all times to subvert the government, even as they strove to subvert it and did subvert it in 1861; and unless they are thwarted in their nefarious purposes, will soon again have this fair State resounding from the mountains to the ocean, with the tread of armed men and hostile armies. D. H. Hill,

not a representative man! The Times had better 'read up' a little on the current history of representative men of North Carolina and the South.

D. H. Hill was a pet and favorite of Jeff Davis during the rebellion, and a more hard hearted, cruel, tyrannical, puritanical hypocrite never lived. Acquiring a certain fame at Big Bethel, he suddenly expanded from a fourth rate Colonel to the high proportions of a Major General, and from the deer of mean dirty things, to become the terror of the whole State, by his acts of lawlessness. In 1863 this Gen. D. H. Hill was in command of the military Department of North Carolina, and such was the outrageous manner in which he was acting in the matter of conscriptions, that on the 23rd day of April, the Governor of the State, wrote a letter to Jeff Davis' Secretary of War, asking his interference in regard to the outrages connected with the execution of the conscript law in this State. The Governor complained that Hill had virtually superceded the enrolling officers; that he arrested men and sent them direct to the army without allowing the proper officers to pass upon their claims to exemption as required by the Act itself and the regulations of the War Department thereon; that in other instances the exemptions furnished by the enrolling officers were disregarded, and the men forced into the service notwithstanding;—that a number of men had been seized by this Gen. Hill and conscribed, who were exempted from such conscription by an act of the Confederate Congress; and a strongly worded request that this man be made to comply with the law strictly, in all respects.

We repeat that D. H. Hill was and is a representative man, faithfully representing the rebel element that rushed North Carolina into disunion in 1861 against the protest of better men; that with a high-handed disregard of their rights, ruthlessly dragged away from their homes and sent to the army, the few men that had fortunately been exempted from the sweeping conscriptions ordered by the Confederate Congress; that after the war was over, instead of trying to heal the bruises, sores and wounds caused by the war on the body of the State, lost no opportunity of keeping them bleeding; and that when an unwise selection and fortuitous circumstances placed him in a position on this centennial celebration business, he could not do otherwise than be the mar-plot that he had ever been, and make use of his little brief opportunity to insult the President of the United States and every Republican in North Carolina.

Whether D. H. Hill be a representative man or not, it has been less than two months since he made a mean, low and vulgar attack on President Grant in the columns of his newspaper, misnamed the Southern Home, in which he gives out to the world the reason why the Centennial Committee on Invitations had not invited the President. He says that he is known only to our people as the supporter of pronounced thieves and rogues, as the employer of murderers, as the overthrower of lawful government, as the sustainer of usurpers, as the patron of thieves, as the would be subverter of the liberties of the people, "as the only poor and rule of carpet-baggers, rogues, ruffians and scallawags." "We know him at the South only by his army of soldiers to keep carpet-baggers in power, and by his bands of brutal marshals to oppress our best citizens." "To invite him is to endorse his Southern policy of wrong and outrage. It is to proclaim ourselves willing to wear the yoke of bondage of the bribe-taker and the drunken debauchee." "The Committee of Invitations wash their hands clean of this thing. They are opposed to this man from principle and not from prejudice. They think that the destroyer of Constitutional Liberty ought not to appear at a celebration commemorative of the resolves of our heroic ancestors to 'pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors in the holy cause of freedom.'"

Beautiful language, truly, for such a blatant old reprobate to use towards the highest dignity in the land. But disgusting in the extreme as is this language, it found a hearty endorsement and approbation in the Wilmington Journal and many others of the democratic newspapers of the State, and we have yet to see or hear of any democratic newspaper in North Carolina, or of any leading or influential democrat, or of the "Committee of Invitations," or any one of them, raising their voice against this most outrageous insult to the President, or denouncing the authors of it.

The Times says, "If the celebration at Charlotte was held under the auspices of some association, connected with or the outgrowth of the late war; or if invitations had been extended only to persons professing one political belief, then there might have been some ground for animadversion, but such was not the case!" Surely our Times friend is not posted about the matter of which he writes. The Charlotte celebration was held under the auspices of the Democratic party, and exclusively in the interest of that party, and the managers of it did not put themselves to the trouble of disguising that fact. D. H. Hill was chairman of one of the committees. R. A. Shotwell, a criminal

convicted by his peers in a court of justice and sentenced to a term of years in a penitentiary for a crime, was another. Gen. Jos. E. Johnson, one of the leaders of the Ku Klux democracy, was another, and was chosen to be Chief Marshal of the occasion. Gen. Butler and Gen. Hampton of South Carolina, and Gen. Lamar and simple John B. Gordon, of Georgia, were also called on to give a high tone and a sweet odor to the concern. General Pickett also, and Jeff Davis the sainted, with about forty other men who became distinguished in the cause of the rebellion, not one of whom has ever professed, since the war, to entertain anything but hatred towards the national government, and every one of them Democrats, were the men chosen to manage the celebration.

But of all refreshing things we ever heard of, the following is about the coolest. The Times says: "With few Republican or northern residents of prominence, qualified to assume the duties of the position assigned the managers, it followed as a natural consequence that those in charge should be to the manner born and ex-confederates; this was unavoidable, and we think instead of one word of censure or condemnation, praise should be awarded them for sinking out of sight and feeling the prejudices that might have grown out of the immediate past, and substituting the memories and thoughts of the great revolutionary heroes. Invitations were extended without regard to politics or section. No question was raised in regard to a man's nativity or politics, and the occasion was especially marked by its homogeneity of classes. We are no apologists of the managers of the Charlotte centennial, as there is nothing to apologize for. We are simply endeavoring to demonstrate how groundless and uncalled for are the expressions of the Republican. It was not a party matter. It was shared in and enjoyed by white and black, Democrat and Republican, northern and southern, and with the exception of certain expressions of Judge Kerr, not a word was uttered to wound the feelings of any one."

Is it possible that the Times does not know that there are thousands of Republicans in North Carolina, both native and northern born, qualified to assume the duties of managers of such a celebration? If it is not aware of the fact, it is high time that it should no longer insult the intelligent Republicans of North Carolina by such assertions, and should cease to pretend to be a Republican newspaper and the exponent of Republican principles.

The Post raised no objections that those in charge should be to the manner born, or ex-confederates, because in naming either of those classes it is not implied that they might not have been good men and true—true to their State and true to their government, and if the men selected had "sunk out of sight and feeling the prejudices that might have grown out of the immediate past" it would have been all right, and we would not have demurred, but they did not do it; they not only did not sink their bitter feelings which had grown out of the immediate past, but they did all they could to keep them alive and lively; and they gave a very decided hue and coloring to the whole concern by their keeping in sight and fostering and displaying those feelings.

It is true that with a faint attempt at a generous hospitality which is an utter stranger to their bosoms towards those who might have the temerity to differ with them politically, they extended invitations to gentlemen living out of the State, some of whom attended. The most conspicuous among these invited guests was Governor Hendricks of Indiana, and as a specimen of their laying aside all party feeling, passion and prejudice, we are told that Gov. Hendricks was vociferously cheered and applauded while on the stand as "our next President." Governor Hendricks is a Democrat.

"No question was raised in regard to a man's nativity or politics," if he happened to be one of the right stripe. If he was a native K. K. so much the better; if he was a lickspittle Yankee, he was tolerated because of his devotion to the "lost cause," and "the profuse display of the national flag" was supposed to be sufficient evidence of the "homogeneity of the classes" and evidence of loyalty to it.

The Post charges that the Charlotte Centennial was a party matter, and that it was not shared in by white and black alike. We have already shown that it was a strict party matter; as an incident to show that it was not shared in by white and black alike, we state the fact that two or more military companies of the city of Wilmington, composed of colored men, made application to the chairman of a sub-committee in this city, on the celebration asking if they would be assigned places in the procession in Charlotte at the celebration, and although the application was respectfully worded and made in good faith, they were not even deigned a reply. It was not the intention of these managers to allow colored men in that procession, though they held commissions issued by the Governor of the State, and the same gentleman to whom the application was made, in a conversation on the subject, stated that he had received the application, but as the celebration was a strictly social affair, of course the negroes could

not expect to be allowed to participate! And still the Times says it was shared in and enjoyed by white and black alike."

And this straight out Republican who "admits of no superior in devotion to the principles and approval of the Republican party," thinks that with the exception of certain expressions of Judge Kerr, not a word was uttered to wound the feelings of any one. But we don't hear this model Republican say one word against the "treasonable utterances of this man Kerr—oh! no, although his ears must have tingled and his blood boiled (if he has any blood to tingle and boil), when he heard the old reprobate declare: "Great efforts have been made to break up and crush the spirit of our people, because they would not, with sufficient pliancy, bend to the degrading behests of tyranny, and we are taunted as 'rebels' for over devotion to the 'holiest cause' that tongue or sword of mortals ever lost or gained." (Yells.)

The Post is emphatically a Republican newspaper, and run exclusively in the interests of the National Republican Party, and as such it is our intention to fight the enemy of the party wherever and whenever we may find him. We don't honeyfuzzle around Democrats for their smiles of approbation, neither do we avoid them because of their frowns, and we believe that we represent the sentiments of the large majority of Republicans in North Carolina, and that the sentiments given utterance to by us through the columns of the Post, and a hearty echo in their hearts. This we are led to believe from the many letters we are constantly receiving from all parts of the State, commending us for the course we are pursuing.

## POLITICS AND RELIGION.

It has been the fashion among the over-virtuous and self righteous democratic newspapers of the South to berate and often to belie clerigymen of the North whenever they saw proper to say anything on the subject of national affairs, and to attribute to them all of the malign influences that prompted good and true men to love the Union and hate treason. Of course these wicked Yankee preachers were the stirrers up of all the enmity and bad feeling that brought about the war, for no man wearing the garb of a minister of the gospel should be guilty of thinking of politics, much less preaching it. But they seem to forget that many ministers in the South openly preached and taught secession whether they believed in it or not, for therein was to be found their bread and butter, and it was more than an honest minister dare do, (if he happened to entertain any but orthodox views on the subject), to speak against but words of praise of Jeff Davis and his Southern Confederacy during the war, and as in the case of one of the most talented and best men that ever stood in a certain pulpit not a thousand miles from Wilmington, during those days, although he studiously kept his mouth closed, and his views and sentiments to himself, never on any occasion allowing himself to utter one word against the cause, for which the South was then struggling, it being known that he was a Northern born man, he was forced to resign his pastorate and seek another atmosphere where he would be allowed the privilege of thinking without danger of tar and feathers. And as in the case of another minister who occupied the same pulpit at a subsequent time, although he did not leave the county on account of his Union sentiments, his congregation almost entirely left him, not because he had ever said one word against the rebel cause or its managers; but because he did not abuse and denounce the cause that he believed right.

These noble men who would not stultify themselves at the behests of a parcel of chattering numskulls, have survived the terrible effects of the indignant wrath hurled on them, and are happy in having escaped from their malign influences, and are to day enjoying the love and confidence and esteem of all who know them.

And now we have "Religion and Politics," pure and unadulterated, from another source, and one who is styled "Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana," as we learn from the Lynchburg, Va., News, has published a pamphlet entitled "A Defence of Louisiana," in which pamphlet the Bishop attributes all the miseries of Louisiana since the war to the influx of carpet-baggers, and the support accorded them by the administration at Washington. Speaking of this support, granted by the administration in answer to appeals for "protection," Bishop Wilmer, with the eloquence of indignation, exclaims:

"Behold them (the carpet-baggers) ostracised from their homes—to become representatives in the legislature; pilgrims and wanderers—travelling the judicial circuits, guiltily and leisurly, to administer justice; driven by the sharp edge of persecution—to occupy lordly mansions, and sit down at sumptuous tables, who had never riches, some of them never homes before. Protection is granted from this great wrong—protection for scorpions, who have stolen the dove's nest, that they shall not be obliged to listen to the plaintive cries of the mothers bereft of their young—protection for the soft slumbers of the wolf, gorged with his

prey, that he shall not be disturbed by the bleating of the sheep fold upon the midnight air."

The News tells us that "the eminent prelate, from whom comes this eloquent burst of righteous and Christian indignation, is a native of Virginia, and a cousin of the great divine, Bishop Richard Wilmer, of Alabama, also a son of this grand old mother of great men."

Truly the F. F. V's are ubiquitous, but go where they will they are never carpet baggers; they are always Virginians. And then this latter named Virginian who carpet-bagged to Alabama, is such a funny fellow and wit: what a Dan Rice he would have made if he had only followed his legitimate business. The News says that a good thing is related of this gentleman, who is celebrated "as a great wit, as well as a theologian. Being on a visit to the North soon after the war, to solicit aid of the Episcopal churches there to rebuild church edifices that had been destroyed by the lights in Alabama, he was called on at a meeting of clergymen for a speech. The Bishop declined making a speech, but said he, 'I will give you a conundrum: 'Why was the Southern Confederacy like Lazarus?' After all had given it up, he answered, 'Because it was licked by dogs.' The fun was taken in good part by the northern gentlemen present, one of whom, however, laughingly retorted: 'You are a pretty fellow to come and ask aid from dogs.' 'I have always heard,' replied the Bishop, 'that the hair of the dog was good for the bite.'"

What dignity was there, my countrymen, and what refinement, and what good taste. This theological wit going among northern gentlemen who supposed that he too, was also a gentleman, begging for money, and in a meeting of clergymen of his own faith, declines to make a speech when called on to do so, and explain the nature of the business that he was on, gets off a low, vulgar joke in which he compared the defunct confederacy to Lazarus and the United States government and the Union armies to dogs. If it had not been that the clergymen on whom he was inflicting his witty theological jokes were gentlemen who respected his sacred garb and calling more than they could possibly have respected the man, they would have shown him the door, and advise him make himself scarce.

But all this sort of thing is relished hugely by the admirers of the reverend gentlemen, as is everything that is ever gotten off at the expense of the northern people. This "eminent prelate" takes it upon himself to vilify and abuse the government of the United States and those who may happen to be in authority in Louisiana, and applies every opprobrious epithet to them that he can imagine; and this other "eminent divine" who hates his country's government quite as much as does his kinsman, but not enough to keep him from bootlicking northern gentlemen for their money, cannot forego the opportunity of insulting them to their faces, when he is invited to address them. Out on such religious hypocrites. Where is Warren?

Americans are rapidly conforming to the customs of the Germans in many particulars. The national beverage of the Teuton is fast becoming the favorite drink of Americans; the milder beer taking the place of the more injurious whiskies and brandies which once were generally used in this country. The American is also learning to enjoy his drink in a more rational manner. Instead of gulping it down at a bar, he is accustoming himself to sitting down at a table, and whilst conversing, or listening to music, he drinks like a man of sense. It is true that there are many who manage to abuse the use of so comparatively harmless a liquor as beer, but the candid looker-on cannot help admitting that the change is decidedly for the better. Therefore, instead of condemning the beer gardens and garden concerts, let us wait a while and see if they will not assist in the solution of the rather vexed temperance question.

From the contents of the papers of several Western cities, the inference might be drawn that corruption was stalking rampant through that section; that the reign of Tweed, when at its height, was as nothing compared to the action of some of the officials who have charge of the purse strings of the corporations where these journalistic dragons keep watch. It is presumable that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. But it may be hoped, for the credit of mankind generally, and of Western people, in particular, that the newspaper men of that region are gifted with visions which magnify the quantity of the smoke seen to an extraordinary degree.

It is somewhat amusing to read the comments on the centennial by some of the English papers. It shows that the passage of time causes a wonderful change of opinion. It was the fashion during the reign of George to call the defecting colonies rebellious; and to accuse their inhabitants of being guilty of wicked and treasonable practices. But now, even prejudiced Englishmen will admit that the Americans had just grounds for declaring their independence of the mother country. It is true that the British Lion is annoyed at the ostentatious display of satisfaction made by the people of the United States, but that does not prove that he feels very hard towards us. His growl is good-natured, and if care is taken not to give intentional offense, none will be taken at what is really more a rejoicing over the prosperity of the nation than exultation over a victory.

## NOTICE.

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General Freight Department,

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and all stations on the Atlantic Coast, and Ohio, Atlanta and Richmond, Air Line, North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads, as well as all points in Georgia and Alabama. Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina. Freight charges, and RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Rates to all points furnished upon application to the undersigned, Office in Bank of New Hanover building, April 8-11 F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

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armament of 1,202 pieces, to be increased to 1,800 in case of war. Experiments are being made with a new kind of gun, made with the new steel, and which is adapted for the artillery in 1873. They have been thoroughly tested and their value ascertained. Six army corps have been rearmed with the new Manner rifle; all the cavalry carry the captured chassport, shortened and otherwise modified. The imperial army, not counting the reserves, may be set down at 500,000 men. All the frontier fortresses have been enlarged and strengthened in every way, and the army is a very efficient fighting device. France has also been making vast strides to keep pace with the other two powers. Her army has improved in every way, and exhibits a great advance in drill and discipline. England is not behind with her naval forces. No pains are to be spared to preserve for her her maritime supremacy and strength. Her army is rather inferior in every way, but every effort is being made to bring it up to the proper standard.—*Inter-Ocean.*

**North Carolina and the Centennial.**  
The letter from Governor Brodgen of North Carolina, in reference to the Centennial, is an eloquent and patriotic expression of interest in this national movement. There has always been a fear on the part of those who are managers of the affair that the national exhibitions would break out into new antagonisms, and lead to an absence of the Southern States from the exhibition.—We can understand how there are many not-headed and acrid spirits in the South who remember nothing of the war but its animosities, and who live for nothing but revenge. Governor Brodgen's letter is a rebuke to this class. North Carolina is a noble and honored State. Her history goes back to the times of the Revolution. Before the war her people were conservative and warmly attached to the Union. Even during the war, this attachment never fully died out. She would be peculiarly welcome at the Centennial. Governor Brodgen appropriately regards the Centennial as "the greatest event in the history of peace and friendship that has ever occurred in the nation's history," and we unite with him in the hope that it will exercise "a most favorable and beneficial influence and direct in promoting concord, union and harmony."—*N. Y. Herald.*

**What the Leading Democratic Paper of the West Thinks.**  
Mr. Fernando Wood's slightly confident assertion that "nothing can beat the Democratic party in 1876" was a little too windy to meet with much approval anywhere. The St. Louis Republican remarks that Mr. Wood's sort of talk is exactly the thing which can defeat the party; and then asks him to contemplate these cold facts: "He ought to know, does know, that the Republican party is thoroughly organized and equipped, and nothing can defeat but the most brilliant, generosity and the best of luck on the part of its adversary. Why, then, does he indulge in such childish chatter, which will not enlighten our enemy, and will, if believed, demoralize our friends? The presidential race will be no 'walk over' as he would have us believe. The President assured that. Political walls mowed by sixteen years of unbroken power will not tumble down at the blast of Democratic mired horns. They must judiciously mine, first and bravely sulted afterwards. If we carry them there the hardest kind of fighting we all be fortunate, and anything which tends to delude Democrats with the idea that the task before them is an easy one, is a disservice to the nation itself." Mr. Wood would be much better employed in impressing upon his followers the necessity of winning and holding the Independent vote. In that vote is the balance of power. With it the democracy is tolerably sure of victory; without it the Democracy is absolutely certain of defeat."—*Ec.*

The practical working of the Civil Rights law in Georgia has produced one result, if reports are true. Mr. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the deposed Confederacy, is said to have taken seat in a railroad car intended for the sole use of colored people. He supposed, do doubt, it was a smoking-car, when he or his friends attempted to light cigars, the conductor appeared and politely informed them they would be compelled to take seats in another coach. Thereupon Mr. Stephens is reported to have made the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN:—You know me. The world knows me. I have been a successful school teacher, and have attained some notoriety at the bar. I have served my State in the councils of the nation. I have been Vice President of the Confederate States of America, the most brilliant galaxy of confederate states that ever shone in the firmament of nations. I have successfully been Vice for Congress for my district, and have been on errand of mercy, having come to Griffin to address the State Association of Teachers. I have already paid my fare, and paid no attention to the franking and mileage privileges offered by Congress; but this is the first time I was ever called upon to vacate a seat because I was not considered as a negro."—*Republican.*

We desire to make as prominent as possible the following just sentiments from a sermon recently delivered by Rev. John Williamson, of Chicago:

"Voting is a religious act. The good citizen is allowed no discretion. He must vote at every election or stand undemanded. God has a will respecting election as well as to the way of his government. A suggestive providence. Every man should vote, though the duty may seem an unpleasant one. It is a time to be pre-occupied on election day. The voters of the present hold their hands the destinies of the civilization as yet unrevealed. In our day duty is no longer an emotion, but a sacrifice. Good men out number and will pay out vote, but then if they will govern, they must have both national and municipal elections, exactly as good citizens desire it."

A Western Democratic organ says: "We are about tired of defeating the democrats on paper."

Mecklenburg Again.

The Richmond Enquirer cries "Wolf!" "Wolf!" in a brief paragraph, the object of which is to divert attention from the obvious though covert spirit of treason which prompted the Mecklenburg Centennial Celebration. It says:

"The Washington Republican is terribly down on the North Carolina Centennial, regarding it as a base attempt to make treason respectable. It denounces the late historic scene as the most effectual of all the Great Rebel Fraud, 'The Latest Tar-heel Humbug, &c., &c.' This is by no means the way to foster patriotism and remove the spirit of sectional bitterness. What harm could come of the North Carolina celebration, even supposing the people who conducted it were laboring under a patriotic delusion? And what good could come from such an impolitic display of sectional animosity to the contemporary indugences in, even if there has been some jar in the historic verities? We have had quite enough of strife and bitterness, and should welcome an era of harmony and good will, even if called upon to forego some of our prejudices, and extend a reasonable tolerance to those of others. As Gen. Evans remarks in the Augustus-Osage, 'Let us do nothing to keep alive these passions of war. To study its lessons is prudence, a profit by its teachings is wisdom; but to stir up the old animosities is madness.'"

"A patriotic delusion" indeed! To show exactly what that delusion is we reproduce the following extracts from Judge Kerr's address delivered at Charlotte, N. C., on the 20th of June, 1876:

"The Republic, its institutions, unpropitious to the prevalence of the doctrines of our fathers, have for a season been potential. Malignant power has for a season destroyed our prosperity, mortified our pride, and deprived us, to some extent, of the heritage of civil liberty. Efforts have been made to crush us because we would not pliantly bend to the behests of tyranny, and we are regarded as rebels, as traitors, as those believed holy. Dejected in our efforts to maintain inviolate the principles of government inherited from our fathers, those principles still stand precious in themselves, indissolubly associated in our hearts with the memory of the sons who fought, bled, and died in their defense. The glory of our ancestors combined with that of our sons, and the light they jointly give to guide us in our path, is brilliant in its effects. As the Union we wish to see restored upon a basis of the recognition of the sovereignty of the States. As American citizens we are proud of the greatness of the Republic, and we are ready, whenever the Government shall be administered in wisdom and in equity, to salute its honored and star-decked ensign with the flag of free hearts, hopes and homes."

We reply to the Enquirer in its own words: "This is by no means the way to foster patriotism and remove the spirit of sectional bitterness." It is simply an insult to the intelligence of the American people to describe such malignant utterances as the foregoing as the result of "patriotic delusion," and so long as the Southern Democrats continue to uphold them, their exposure is inevitable. "The spirit of bitterness" will remain to curse them with a blight of partial non-intercourse till more prosperous sections of the country. Judge Kerr, the orator referred to, presides over a judicial circuit in North Carolina. Would any steadfast loyal Union man feel safe while reigning under his jurisdiction, or would any reasonable Northern man feel safe to invest his property in the same courts? It is this extremely radical vision to the Lost Cause which finds denunciation in the columns of the non-Union press, that is at the bottom of all our sectional difficulties. We believe that its spirit underlies the sentiment of the Opposition in the South. We believe further that it will be repressed even in so-called "Union" newspapers. For example, the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the University of Virginia, will, predict, breathe the same infamous sentiments. In short, while the Confederates laid down their arms at the close of the war, very few of them have abandoned the mistaken principles for which they took up those arms, at its signing. In its objectionable form, it still lingers at the University in question, and elsewhere, as a fundamental principle of our governmental system.—*Republican*

**The Entaw Battle-Flag.**

The New York Tribune says: Mr. James C. Laughton, Secretary of the Boston committee in aid of the recent fair held by the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., has received from that company painted photographs of the "Entaw battle-flag" for presentation to the "United States Centennial fund." This celebrated battle-flag, known as "Tarleton's Terror" was saved in victory by Col. Wm. Washington's troops at Cowpens and Entaw in 1781, and was presented to the Charleston company by Colonel Washington's widow on April 19, 1827, the fifty-second anniversary of the Lexington and Concord fights. The flag is a square of crimson brocade, twenty-six inches square, deftly brodered over with laurel-leaf and flower, surmounted by an eagle with pinious outspread, and the motto "S. P. Q. R." firmly attached in his talons. There is a sentimentalism too, in the way the flag is improvised in 1781. During his Carolina campaign, Colonel Washington made a very hasty visit, not to the enemy, but to Miss Jane Elliott, a young lady, daughter of a friend of his, learning that she and her flag, for his troop, Miss Elliott had her scissors from her basket and cut the crimson square of silk which embellished the back of a chair near by, saying, "Let this be your flag." The Charleston company will attend the Centennial in New York, and carry the "Entaw" and Boston flags.

The Nashville *Telegraph* says of the Democratic party in New Hampshire: "For the sake of a temporary party advantage they have sown a bitterness and discord among the people of this State that years cannot eradicate, and they have struck a blow at our industrial prosperity for which millions could not compensate."

**BEST**  
IN THE  
**WORLD!**  
**NEW PROCESS**  
**EMPIRE FLOUR**  
Every Package  
Guaranteed  
WE ARE COMPLEMENTED daily  
by old and new friends of this  
**Celebrated Brand**  
and we have the consent to use names  
necessary. One trial is all we ask,  
and no other Brand will be used.  
**REMEMBER THE**  
**NEW PROCESS EMPIRE**  
**IN BARRELS,**  
**HALF BARRELS,**  
**BAGS,**  
**AND**  
**ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.**  
**FOR SALE ONLY BY**  
**GEO. MYERS,**  
11 and 13 South Front St.  
March 20 - 44  
**NOTICE TO SHIPERS.**  
THE CLYDE LINE  
New York and Wilmington Steam-  
ship Company.  
MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE  
We added another Steamship to the Line and  
call from NEW YORK every  
Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.  
From Pier 13 North River.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH  
PORT.  
Hereafter shippers can rely upon  
the prompt and regular sailing of  
our Steamers from New York as ad-  
justed, as the Company has deter-  
mined to adopt regular sailing days,  
with the additional steamer, there-  
fore, no excuse for delay in shipments.  
Other steamers will be added as  
required.  
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,  
Wilmington, N. C.

**Carolina Central Railway Company.**

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
Wilmington, N. C., December, 1874.

**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST.,  
Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

**PASSENGER TRAINS.**

Leave Wilmington daily at.....6:45 A. M.  
Arrive at Charlotte.....7:00 P. M.  
Leave Charlotte.....7:00 A. M.  
Arrive in Wilmington.....6:45 P. M.

Night Trains—Fast Freight and Passenger Trains.

**FREIGHT TRAINS.**

Leave Wilmington at.....6:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Lumburg.....9:00 P. M.  
Leave Lumburg at.....6:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Charlotte at.....7:30 P. M.  
Leave Charlotte at.....8:30 A. M.  
Arrive in Lumburg at.....9:00 P. M.  
Leave Lumburg at.....6:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at.....6:00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon; and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads. Semi-weekly North Carolina and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Metcallyville. Steamers River Boats to Metcallyville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Catawba Railroad, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroads.

Thus supplying the whole West, North-east and South-west with a short and cheap route to the Seaboard and Europe.

**S. L. TREMONT,**  
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Papers publishing our schedule, will acknowledge changes.

**Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.**

**OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.**

**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

**MAIL TRAIN.**

Leave Union Depot, daily at.....7:35 A. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....11:50 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....2:10 P. M.  
Leave Rocky Mount daily at.....6:30 P. M.  
Leave Weldon daily at.....6:50 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....11:35 A. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....1:57 P. M.  
Leave Union Depot at.....1:30 P. M.

**EXPRESS AND THROUGH-FREIGHT TRAINS.**

Leave Union Depot daily at.....7:15 P. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....12:11 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....1:15-19 A. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at.....1:30-30 A. M.  
Leave Weldon daily at.....6:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....9:38 P. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....12:39 A. M.  
Leave Union Depot at.....8:30 A. M.

All Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line or Aquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects daily with via Creek route, Fall River, Palmetto Point Quays on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington daily at 5:45 A. M. and arrive at 1:40 P. M.

**JOHN F. DIVINE,**  
General Sup't.

**WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA RAILROAD**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1874.**

**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**

On and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

**NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)**

Leave Wilmington.....6:10 P. M.  
Arrive at Florence.....11:40 P. M.  
Leave at Columbia.....7:10 A. M.  
Arrive at Florence.....11:40 P. M.  
Leave at Augusta.....4:15 P. M.  
Arrive at Columbia.....8:15 P. M.  
Leave at Florence.....12:55 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington.....7:10 A. M.

Passengers going West from Columbia through train leaving Wilmington

**EXPRESSION MAIL TRAIN daily  
(except on Sundays.)**

Leave Wilmington.....6:45 A. M.  
Arrive at Florence.....12:30 P. M.  
Leave at Columbia.....5:10 P. M.  
Arrive at Columbia.....8:30 A. M.  
Leave at Florence.....11:10 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington.....6:45 P. M.

Through connections at Florence with cars for Charleston.

**JAMES ANDERSON,**  
Gen. Superintendent.

**NEW ARRIVALS**  
This Week.  
**TACANAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH-BEATEN RICE.**  
**HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,**  
(Dry Salted and Smoked) of all  
English and Scotch Ales,  
OFFERS of all kinds at reduced  
Prices. FISH CASE GOODS  
of all kinds. TOILET SOAPS  
Fine Pale and Common  
SOAPES. Twenty differ-  
ent kinds of TONIC  
BITTERS.  
Garr's, Quace, Kerosene Oil  
Hay, Corn and Oats.  
WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES  
OF  
Groceries at Wholesale,  
CASH or close buying customers can  
suits always, with Good Goods at  
lowest Market Prices.  
ADRIAN VOLLERS,  
No. 81 W. Third St.,  
**The Post**  
Devoted to  
**JAKORMMOO**  
Great Principles of the Na-  
tional Republican Party.  
In accordance with the  
PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,  
Independent as Men, But Not  
as to Party.  
will advocate the exercise of more  
power on the part of the men who claim  
to lead the party.  
will be devoted to exposing corruption  
everywhere found, in many and all parties,  
will stand up for the good name of  
the Carolinas, and every man who stain-  
the Old North State will be considered  
an enemy.  
shall join hands with the press of  
the Carolinas to encourage immigration.  
**NEWS DEPARTMENT.**  
We shall give the latest  
National and Foreign News.  
Great pains will be taken to give  
correct statement of the Market in Na-  
tional Stores, Cotton and Produce  
of Every Description.  
Also, a correct  
Commercial and Marine Report.  
communications on matutinating will  
be published.  
Communications to be addressed to  
WILMINGTON, N.C.  
Subscription Price, \$3 Per Annum,  
(Postage prepaid by us.)  
**CARPENTER & MALLARD**  
(SUCCESSORS TO)  
**J. S. TOPHAM & CO.**  
**HORSE BLANKETS.**  
THE  
Best and Cheapest Assortment  
of Trunks in the City.  
SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS,  
KNIVES, COLLARS,  
HORN BLANKETS,  
HORSE BRUSHES,  
CURRYCOMBS,  
SADDLERY HARDWARE,  
CHEAP FOR CASH.

**WILMINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Assets \$450,000  
is doing a leading business throughout the State; it has established a record for prompt payment and fair dealing of which its Company can well be proud.

**CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Assets \$225,000  
has \$100,000 deposited in Raleigh for the security of its policy holders and is rapidly growing in wealth and public confidence.

**SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Assets \$500,000  
leading Virginia Company, with a deposit of \$100,000 in New York City.

**NORTH STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Assets \$200,000  
leading home company, endorsed by such men as Hon. W. A. Graham, W. H. Battle, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, George F. Roper, Kemp P. Battle and others.

**All Companies Better Than Large Ones.**

It is a very great error to suppose that the Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the character of its assets, and its exposure to heavy losses. Insurance companies are not only true that liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but also strong evidence that they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires. A fire in New York City destroyed the Fire & Marine Insurance Co., one of the largest in the world, and it was a small one doing a country business.

Their motto was scattered over our motto, "Office New Hanover Bank Building, Wilmington, N.C."

**THE CITY BOOK STORE**  
As always in stock, a full assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, and all the latest publications of the day.

**ALSO,**  
complete stock of Blank Books, Writing Papers, Envelopes, Initial Paper, Ink, Blotting, etc., etc., with a large stock of Music, Stationery, and other articles. The prices of the above are sold cheap for cash.

No. 7 Market Street,  
Wilmington, N.C.

**JOB PRINTING**  
done in all its branches.

**NEATLY EXECUTED.**

**G. HALL,**  
**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**  
**PLATE HEADS.**  
**MONTHLY STATEMENTS,**  
**CHECKS,**  
**LETTER HEADS,**  
**RECEIPTS, &c.,**  
**RAILROAD PRINTING.**  
In most of its branches.  
His office is supplied with the best material and executed by the very best workmen.  
New Material  
of the very  
latest Styles and Fashions.  
GUARANTEES SATISFACTION  
in all cases.  
Wedding Cards,  
Invitations, &c., &c.  
Of the Latest Styles  
TERMS MODERATE.  
on Princess Street between Front and Second Streets,  
WILMINGTON N.C.

**WANTED**  
Persons, Male and Female, to take money in this business. I can on a \$10,000 farm, all stocked. Pictures please everybody." "I re- sulted the 50 cent sale, and sold at the next. Pictures received, and more than sold the first day. Send 10¢ more," to find an honest picture dealer." years established.

WHITNEY & CO.,  
Norwich, Conn.



WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

## LITERARY.

The Atlantic Monthly devoted to Literature, Science, Art and Politics. The number for June, 1875, has the following interesting table of contents:—Spring in New England. (1875.) T. B. Aldrich; Roderick Hudson. VI. Frascati. Henry James, Jr.; Transition. Celia Thaxter; Political Results from the Varioloid. A leaf of History. Robert Dale Owen; "Folded Hands." (The Story of a Picture.) Mrs. S. M. B. Platt; Boring for Oil. B. W. Waste. Edgar Fawcett; The California Ranch. Stephen Powers; Cruise of the Rappahannock in Calais Harbor. H. B. K.; Benjamin Jacques. P. Deming; Story of a Contraband. Mrs. Launt Thompson; Wise and Unwise Economy in Schools. Charles W. Eliot; Annie's Daughter. Louise Chandler Moulton; Old Times on the Mississippi. VI. Official Rank and Dignity of a Pilot. The Rise and Decadence of the Pilot's Association. Mark Twain; Ode read at the Concord Centennial. James Russell Lowell.

## EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.

DEAR SIR: A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872 the press—a portion of it—hostile to the Republican party and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of Caesarism and "the Third Term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers having considered the question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak. In the first place, I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position—one created by Congress expressly for me for supposed service rendered to the Republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been more agreeable to me to have retained it until such a time as Congress might have consented to my retirement with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the "Second Term," the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number, for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacrifices—except that of comfort—had been made in accepting the "First Term"; then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding—though I admit, in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism—that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern a republic, was a gratification that is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now, for the "Third Term," I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any Executive can only come up after the close of a term, and a proposition to amend the Constitution—no shape in which all political parties can participate—fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible to the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted, as to age, nativity, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election of even nomination.

To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise.

I congratulate the convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. Harry White, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

There is some stir in New Hampshire in consequence of a member elected to Congress from one of the districts being voted for as Frank Jones instead of Franklin Jones. Is was not until after he had been elected President of the United States that it was discovered that Frank Pierce had, "in" to his given name.

Whether it is merely a newspaper flurry, or a fact, that an unusually large number of small boys are leaving home this year with the view of engaging in pirating, or the equal laudable operation of playing gentlemen of the road, it is hard to say. But it is true that a great many young lads are reported as running away from home. The most of these will be found after investigation, to be the sons of excellent parents, whose greatest, and sometimes only fault, is allowing their children to have too much of their own way. This carelessness usually takes the form of a disregard of the character of reading placed in the hands of a son. How many fathers pay attention to this thing? Very few. And yet, when after reading an ocean of trash about all sorts of impossible gentlemen—thieves and pirates, the youthful mind of Bob, or Sam or Tom, takes fire and the resolve to emulate the exploits of the heroes of his flash novels is carried into execution, he pretends to wonder that a son of his could think of running away from home. It is only natural that a boy under the circumstances should do so, and it is a source of surprise that the number of runaways is as small as it really is.

There have been so many jokes about the age of Governor William Allen, of Ohio, that the majority of the people have inadvertently acquired the habit of looking upon him as a sort of second Methuselah. According to his nephew, Senator Thurman, the venerable Governor is only 69 years old. This would seem that the stories concerning his presence at the battle of Bunker Hill and at Ticonderoga are lacking in historical accuracy.

Hon. John Cuthbert, born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1798, elected to Congress in 1819, and participating in the great debate on the Missouri compromise, is still living and practicing law at the Mobile bar. He is said to be the oldest ex-member of Congress living, except Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware, who served in Congress with him, and who is 94 years old.

## COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

MAY, 27TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 568 casks. Sales of 50 casks at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet at 30 cents bid.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,824 bbls. Strained resin quiet at \$1 50 bid. Sales of 79 bbls Pale and Extra Pale at \$5 62½ and \$5 75 and \$6 00 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 300 bbls. Sales of 250 bbls at \$2 20 for yellow dip \$1 30 for hard and \$3 60 for virgin.

TAR—Receipts 165 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$1 65. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 17 bales. Market quiet and nominal; official quotations nominal.

MAY, 28TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 384 casks. Market steady at 30 cents.—Sales of 250 cask at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,355 bbls. Strained resin quiet and steady at \$1 50. Sales of 500 bbls strained at \$1 50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 150 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 20 for yellow dip and \$3 60 for virgin and \$1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 75 bbls. Sales of 75 bbls at \$1 65 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 231 bales. Market quiet and nominal; official quotations nominal.

MAY, 29TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 468 casks. Market quiet. Sales of 250 casks at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,794 bbls. Strained resin quiet. Sales of 500 bbls strained at \$1 50, and 25 do No. 2 at \$1 60, 30 do Pale at \$5 50, and 16 do Extra Pale at \$6 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 225 bbls. Sales of 160 bbls at \$2 35 for virgin and \$2 00 for yellow dip and \$1 20 for hard. Market quiet.

TAR—Receipts 140 bbls. Sales 140 bbls at \$1 65 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 138 bales. Market quiet and nominal. Official quotations nominal.

MAY, 31ST.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 256 casks. Market firm; 20 cents bid—offered at 30 cents without buyers. No sales reported.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,148 bbls. Strained resin quiet and nominal at \$1 50. Sales of 80 bbls (M. and N.) Pale and Extra Pale at \$5 75 and \$6 00 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 260 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at \$3 25 for virgin and \$2 00 for yellow dip, and \$1 20 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 128 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 65 per bbl.

COTTON—Receipts 33 bales. Market quiet and nominal. Official quotations nominal.

JUNE, 1ST.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 896 casks. Sales of 250 casks, at 29 cents, per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet.

ROSIN—Receipts 2,377 bbls. Strained resin steady. Sales of 1,000 bbls strained at \$1 50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 315 bbls. Sales of 175 bbls at \$3 25 for virgin, \$2 00 for yellow dip and \$1 20 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 168 bbls. Sales of 76 bbls at \$1 65 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 76 bales. Market quiet and nominal. Official quotations nominal.

JUNE, 2D.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 183 casks. Sales of 75 casks at 39½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet.

ROSIN—Receipts 772 bbls. No sales of Strained reported. Market steady at \$1 50 per bbl. for Strained. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at \$1 50, and 100 do Pale and Extra Pale \$5 75 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 156 bbls. Sales of 104 bbls at \$3 25 for virgin and \$2 00 for yellow dip, and \$1 20 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales of 58 bbls at \$1 65. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 8 bales. Market dull and inactive. No sales reported at the following official quotations:

## WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day June 1, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales 868  
" afloat, 68—936  
Spirits Turp. in yard cks. 3,988  
" afloat, 244—4,222

Rosin in yard, bbls. 25,817  
" afloat, 6,520—32,367  
Crude Turp. in yard, bbls 2,014  
" afloat, 000—2,014

Tar in yard, bbls. 2,586  
" afloat, 2,550—5,136

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending June 1, 1875:

## RECEIPTS.

Cotton, bales 4,058  
Spirits Turpentine, casks 12,382  
Rosin, bbls 17,913  
Crude Turpentine, casks 300  
Tar, bbls 4,434

## EXPORTS.

Cotton, bales 4,434  
Spirits Turpentine, casks 17,913  
Rosin, bbls 4,434  
Crude Turpentine, casks 300  
Tar, bbls 4,434

Port of Wilmington, June, 4th.

## MARINE.

## ARRIVED.

German Brig Freude, Brau, Liverpool, 54 days, E. Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Laetitia, Williams, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr E Francis, Chadwick, Hyde Co, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Anna E Midgett, Rollins, Hyde Co, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Eta, Heady, Elizabeth City, Henderson & Co.

Schr Bula Benton, Chadwick, Elizabeth City, Henderson & Co.

Br Brig Elgin, Baxter, Plymouth, Alex Sprunt Son.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Br Barquette Emma Crook, Sulky, St. Thomas, Vick & Mebane.

Brig Annie Gardner, Hanover, Boston, Master.

Brig Mary E Dana, O'Neil, Boston, E Kidder & Son.

Schr Alabama, Ross, Port Royal, S C, Harris & Howell.

Schr John A Griffin, Foster, Philadelphia, Harris & Howell.

Schr Mabel T Staples, Burrill, New York, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr Bushaw, Alley, New York, J H Chaboussier & Co.

Schr Geo W Andrews, Watts, Boston, J H Chaboussier & Co.

Nor Barque Frederick, Andersen, London, R E Heide.

Schr Minnie Ward, Littleton, Grant & Hinton.

## CLEARED.

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Philadelphia, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Ger Barquette Germania, Vilmore, Antwerp, Williams & Murchison.

Ger Barque Amanda, Schulz, Bristol, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Jennie Middleton, Chapman, Jackmel, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr City of Chelsea, Goodwin, Jackmel, E Kidder & Son.

Nor Barque Albatorus, Tengelsen, Antwerp, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Groves, Matanzas G B Barker & Co.

Nor Barque Flora, Pedersen, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

## WHOLESALE PRICES.

The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES. PRICES.

BAGGING—gunny 14½¢ 15  
Double Anchor 10¢ 10  
Double Anchor "A" 10¢ 10  
Standard Domestic 10¢ 10

BACON—North Carolina, 16¢ 17  
Hams, 16¢ 17  
Shoulders, 16¢ 17  
Sides, 16¢ 17

BEAN—on the hoof, 10¢ 11  
BEAN—Spirits Turpentine, 10¢ 11  
New York, each, 3¢ 3  
New York, each, 3¢ 3

BIRCH—Wilmington, N. C., 30¢ 30  
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.  
Dock st, between Water and Front sts.  
Wilmington, N. C.  
B. H. J. ARRENS,  
Proprietor.

## NOTICE.

THERE will be a Sabbath School Convention held in the First Baptist church in this city, on the 4th and 5th of June, 1875. All persons are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

RANDAL BAILEY, Chairman.  
RESCO JACKSON, Sec'y.

## Construction of Houses of Refuge.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon of Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1875, for the construction of Houses of Refuge at the following named localities on the coast of Florida, to-wit: One on the beach about fifteen miles north of Indian River Inlet, at the trail from Bethel Creek, one on the beach about one and one-half miles north of Gilbert's Bar, at a place known as Saint Lucie Rocks, one at Orange Grove, (located on the beach about thirty miles north of New River Inlet, near Fort Lauderdale, on the beach about six miles north of New River Inlet, and one on the beach opposite the head of Biscayne Bay, about ten miles north of Cape Florida.

Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees as to the ability of the bidders to do the required work.